# British AND Packet

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

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## BUENOS AYRES.

### REVIEW OF NATIONAL PERIODICALS.

THE CONFEDERATION AND BRAZIL.—No one is entitled to question the obligation of the moral axiom,—*do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you*;—still less the minor proposition, do unto others, in matters of courtesy and generosity, as others have done unto you.

It is matter of historical notoriety, that at no very remote period, the teeming slavery of Brazil, with that instinctive love of freedom, implanted in the human breast for the best and wisest of purposes, sought an asylum from their violent and degraded fate, in the free territory of the Confederation. So serious and alarming to the Imperial Cabinet had the declared tendency become, that their extradition was demanded, or, more properly speaking, earnestly requested by the Brazilian Government.

Deferent to the claims of good neighbourhood, the Argentine Government issued the most peremptory orders to the Authorities of the Provinces of Corrientes and Entre-Rios, to deliver up said fugitive slaves to their respective owners; thereby checking the development of a system of slavery guaranteed and encouraged, would inevitably have placed the Brazilian Authorities at once, in a very delicate and perilous position.

It is superfluous to remark that the Brazilian Government had no right to exact such a service. Slavery is abhorrent to nature and indefeisible right, and expressly proscribed by the fundamental institutions of the Confederation; whilst no international compact on the point, could be invoked, for none such exists, or ever did exist. To all these add the special consideration, that a variety of reclamations were then pending before the Brazilian Government, unattended or vexatiously delayed, and the magnanimity and generosity of the Argentine Government, in acceding to such a request, and in such circumstances, may be duly appreciated.

In return for such a service, what had we a right to expect, on the principle of reciprocity, from the Imperial authorities? That our political refugees would be courted and caressed, kept on the very frontier, and armed and equipped for hostile incursions into our territory, and that of our ally the Oriental Republic, as often as opportunity might offer? That foreign Governments would be invited, instigated to harrass and hostilise us, by an unprovoked and unjustifiable intervention? That marauding invasions would be made over our territory, headed by an Imperial Officer of rank and title, to rob, plunder and destroy in the midst of profound peace? That internal dissension would be fomented, and the means and elements of civil war furnished, in the hope of effecting a dismemberment of the Republic? And, finally, that under the flimsy pretext of exacting redress from President Oribe for alleged grievances, the Empire should openly ally itself with the unworthy Chiefs of three reluctant Provinces of the Confederation, and vandalically invade its fluvial territory?

Review the history of Brazilian policy for the last six years, and, incredible as it may seem, it will be found that such dastardly acts of hostility, are the only requital of the important service alluded to; not to mention others of an analogous character, opportunely rendered during the late republican revolution in Rio Grande del Sud. *Inundet odia membrum ferro exzindendum est.* When the moral sense of a nation has become so grossly perverted, when so thoroughly lost to all sense of public justice, honor and dignity, it is needless to expect reformation.

These reflections are suggested by the Editorial article of our distinguished contemporary the "Gaceta Mercantil" of the 1st Instant, of which the following are the concluding paragraphs:—

"The correspondence we have published shows the frank and generous manner in which the Argentine Government lent itself to the extradition of the fugitive slaves of Brazil, that had sought asylum in the free territory of the Confederation. This is a new and important service that General Rosas has rendered to the interests of the generality of the Americans; and the more meritorious and estimable is that, at the time when it took place, there existed serious and profound wounds inflicted by the Cabinet of Rio Janeiro upon the honor, the integrity, the peace and the interests of the allied Republics; and General Rosas might therefore have resisted the delivery up of the slaves, both to render effective with unquestionable right, by means of just reprisals, the reclamations of imperious justice due to the Confederation, and bcca se the request of the Imperial Government to obtain them, could urge no correlative obligation of the Argentine Government proceeding from previous compacts, or from obligatory principles of right.

General Rosas, by lending himself to the devolution of the fugitive slaves, has left recorded an additional testimony of his fidelity, in preserving unimpaired the bonds of friendship that ought to unite conterminous nationalities, and of his sincere desire and decided efforts, in continuing to cultivate the relations of good harmony and cordiality with the Imperial Government. And this example may serve

tors, who have dared to attribute to General Rosas, a sinister intention of war and exorbitant pretensions with respect to the Empire. Had this been the purpose of General Rosas, far from making that concession to the demands of the Cabinet, he would have repelled them, not only in just reprisals founded on right, but also to prepare by his negative a germ of conflagration among the slave population of Brazil.

That generous devolution, without any retribution, without any compact that could render it obligatory, was not only advantageous to the Brazilian nation, but prevented the assertion that would have been occasioned among the Slave population, by a warranted refusal to deliver up the fugitives.

Consequently, it is indubitable that General Rosas, by lending himself to the devolution of the fugitive slaves of Brazil, merely obeyed the noble impulses of confraternity and benevolent friendship towards the Brazilian nation, ceding in deference to the good harmony of the two Governments, a positive right he had to retain them in the territory of the Confederation, under the protection of its laws."—WITH WHAT MEASURE YE METE, IT SHALL BE MEASURED TO YOU AGAIN.—*Matth.*

In the same periodical of the 4th Instant, we have an elaborate epitome of the Urquiza question, occupying no less than 17 columns of said journal, from the pen of Dr. D. Francisco Javier Muñiz, a name better known heretofore by his eminent standing in the medical profession, and especially his successful researches in the important subject of vaccine innoculation, and his devoted zeal in propagating its use among his countrymen; researches, that have merited the high honor of his being elected an Honorary Member of the Royal Jennerian Society of London. Dr Muñiz is also favorably known to the literary and scientific world, as a naturalist and antiquarian.

In the communication before us we have conclusive evidence of a cultivated mind, with a rigid adherence to the symmetry and concatenation of argument, that are seldom to be found except in the productions of the scientific inquirer. Perfect as a whole, we feel it would be a sort of desecration, an act of positive injustice to the author, to mar its effect by attempting to present detached extracts. We cannot, however, dismiss the subject, without remarking the prestige and respectability given to a cause, by the sanction and support of such names; and the new system of signing their respective communications, is the direct and certain way of securing all its advantages.

Several others of a similar description still remain to be noticed, but our disposable space for the present week is fully occupied.

## URQUIZA
### AND
## H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF SALTA.

"I dare thy worst, with scorn bahold thy rage;
But with an eye of pity view thy page—
Thy feeble age! in which, as in a glass,
We see how men to dissolution pass.
Thou wretched being! whom, on reason's plan,
So oft sung'd, so lost, I cannot call a man—
What could persuade thee at this time of life,
To launch afresh into the sea of strife?
Better for thee, grave crawling on the earth,
Almost as much a child as at thy birth,
To have resign'd in peace thy parting breath,
And sunk unnoticed in the arms of death.
Why would thy gray, gray hairs resentment brave,
Thus to go down with sorrow to the grave?
Now, by my soul! it makes me blush to know
My spirit could descend to such a foe!
Whatever cause the vengeance might provoke;
It seems rank cowardice to give the stroke."—

* * * * * * * *

"More than half-killed by honest truths, which fell,
Thro' thy own fault, from one who wish'd thee well,
Canst then, ev'n thus, thy thoughts to ventures give,
And, dead to all things else, to malice live?
Hence, Dotard! to thy closet; shut thee in;
By deep repentance wash away thy sin,
From haunts of men thy shameful sorrow fly,
And, on the verge of death, learn how to die."—

In every quarter has Urquiza met with merited and contemptuous rebuffs, and decidedly so from the enlightened and patriotic Government of Salta. In a late number we gave some extracts from the ardent and enthusiastic Proclamation addressed to the Saltenos, by their worthy and distinguished Governor; and we now insert two documents, for the sake of the contrast they present, dispensing with all commentary, as quite unnecessary.

1st. Letter of Urquiza, to General D. José Manuel Saravia, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Salta.

¡Viva la Confederacion Argentina!
¡Death to the enemies of Nation.l Organization!

San José May 5th 1851—

To General D. José Manuel Saravia—

My Distinguished Compatriot and Good Friend—

I have the grateful satisfaction of acquainting you of the receipt of your interesting letter, of date the 29th January last, which I read with the greatest pleasure, on receiving an unequivocal proof of your friendship, which I so much appreciate, in your def, rence to my request, soliciting that a passport might be granted to Bernabé Lopez, that he might return to his Country. Re-penetrated of my esteem, considerations of my wish to correspond by an equal or greater deference.

From your friendship of which I do not doubt, and from the confidence inspired in me by your sentiments and noble antecedents; I avail myself of you to forward the enclosed communications, and to read with the greatest attention that which I address to yourself, of the same purport.

I cannot have conceived your enlightened penetration, and your knowledge of the revolution, that sooner or later a day would arrive, when federal patriotism would raise a shout of indignation against the opponents of our national organization: that the day must arrive when the Communities, united by the Treaty of the 4th January 1831, would energetically demand the fulfilment of that solemn and sacred compromise; whose bases it has cost us so much blood to support, because our disorder, the war and public calamities that produced the derangement of our present state could not be eternal. I appeal to the testimony of your own conscience, and to that which ancient and contemporaneous history has bequeathed to us.

I have been one of the most formidable supporters of that compact, and to secure its bases I have consumed the wealth of my competitors, I have deprived them of tranquility; I have shed their blood and sacrificed their lives, as I have sacrificed myself and spent my fortune, till I had left no enemy to oppose our national engagements, under the form of the Federal Representative Republican Government, which the compact of the 4th January 1831 establishes. All this you know and are aware of, and it is consigned in our history. Well then; *why, now that we have no enemies*: now, that we possess the heart of our compatriots, and speaking without exaggeration even the wishes of foreign Powers, and when no opponent or difficulty presents itself for the realization of the hopes of the good Federals, the national organization, why is it not carried into effect, and what does he who delays it merit or hope from us? Can it possibly be on account of our difference with foreign Powers and with our neighbours? But who does not see that they spring from our state of non-constitution, and want of National Powers, the only judge in our general affairs? What does he merit? He merits at least our abhorrence, and our contempt for his perfidious suggestions. This I demand from my compatriots, and I exact it from you, who preside the destinies of the heroic Salta, whose sons, the same as their compatriots, have shed their blood for Liberty.

Do me justice, my estimable companion and co-federal, I believe what I wish for nothing and aspire to nothing, but the National Organization. This is the deity to whose service I devote myself, and to her I, my friends and allies with whom I reckon, are resolved to sacrifice all, without economising either our blood or our lives.

As the Representative of the Foreign Relations reiterates his resignation, despite the solicitations of the Governments of the Confederation that he should continue in the command, I, in exercise of the rights of the Province that I preside, and whose destinies it has confided me, have admitted his resignation, and resumed the faculties that were conferred upon him, to entain those relations, and to understand in the affairs of Peace and War, as you will see by the enclosed copy.

I do not consider that this step can be interpreted as a separation from the Federal League, to which I am now more powerfully attached. A truce to the humiliations we have made for the sake of liberty and Peace, and which have produced for us oppression and continual war. I believe that after my example all the Governments will do the same; and I trust you will exert your influence, that there may not be one that does not separate itself: so there will be no war, and we shall have a *Country*.

I feel encouraged by the animating conviction of finding similar sentiments in you, and remain

Your Obedient Servant and Compatriot.

Justo José de Urquiza."

The noble answer of H. E. Governor Saravia, in the form of a Circular to the conterminous Provinces, is to the following effect:—

"Salta, July 10th 1851

The Governor of the Province—

To H. E., the Governor and Captain General of the Province of.....

The undersigned has the honour of enclosing to Y. ... some copies of the decree these publications, which import the programme and attitude of the Government of Salta, will show Y. E., and the whole world, that the Province of Salta does not capitulate with treason, nor with the traitors to the Country. Though the most sacred principles and the most seductive maxims may be invoked, it is impossible to believe men sincere who ask constitution by promoting a fratricidal war, at a time when the neighbouring Empire is collecting war-like elements against the Confederation.

In the conduct of Urquiza the undersigned sees a real treason, and the disgraceful act of a Statesman who, to deceive the Governors of the Provinces, promises peace and order by attacking order and peace.

The Communities have been for many years convinced, that internal peace is necessary to giving a Constitution, which cannot be effected whilst the ruthless nitarians exist in Montevideo allied with the foreigners; that a great Statesman is required, of a lofty genius, power and patriotism, who weighing the conflicting interests that contend in the Republic, may adopt the just means of conciliating the prosperity of the Communities. This is a work of prudence, of reflection, of tranquility and peace.....

And how can this convocation, on which doubtless he has long reflected, be exacted from H. E. General Rosas, when the questions with France, Montevideo and Brazil are not terminated?.....

Can Y. E. believe that common sense sanctions the invocation of a Constitution at such a moment?.....

Can there be good faith in such language?.....

So cheap an artifice must doubtless disgust Y. E.

A more explicit language, and comprehensible by the whole world, is the following—.....

General Rosas is on the eve of concluding the question with Europe, nothing remains for his glory but to organize the nation, giving it a constitution; he will doubtless give it, because he has the wisdom, the power and the will; and reckons with all the Communities and their resources; before that epoch arrive let us deprive him of that glory, and calumniate the sincerity of organization—I, Urquiza wish to command, and cannot do so while this Hero exists"—This language is at least frank and sincere and becoming the Illustrious Quixote.

The undersigned trusts that Y. E., on acusing the receipt of this note, will state to him what your patriotism may consider expedient, to proceed harmoniously in all our efforts.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

JOSE MANUEL SARAVIA."

## MONTEVIDEO.

In the "Comercio" of the 14th we are regaled with a copious diplomatic correspondence, between Señor Lamas, Representative of the intrusive Government of Montevideo near the Imperial Cabinet, and Señor Paulino, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the premeditated invasion of the Oriental State, by the forces of the Empire.

After a world of explanations, and the most ardent protestations of *generosity and disinterested views*, in the views and policy of the Imperial Cabinet, the Montevidean *Plenipotentiary* is graciously pleased to sanction the measures; and on reference to his Government the steps is fully approved. Don Joaquin, consequently permits and invites them to enter; and so "ends this strange eventful history"—

Now, it is an axiom in moral and political, as well as in physical science, that every *effect* presupposes the existence of an adequate *cause*; and we suspect the real cause of all this diplomatic parade, is the unpleasant recordations of the British Minister at Rio Janeiro. For our part we have no objection to the experiment; and if they outwit British diplomacy at the game of *legal fictions*, we congratulate them on their triumph.

An official Notice of the 12th calls all Oriental citizens to present themselves for enrolment, under the penalty of being compelled. We will thank the "Comercio" to state the result of the measure at its earliest convenience.

General Garzon has discovered a new "short Method with the Infidels," by appealing direct to the *"suffrage of his conscience, and the laws of nature."* Although not converts to the Entre-Riano Theory in all its details, we think these are fairly entitled to rank as *primary principles*, from

On the 15th inst. the "Polo" arrived from Martin Garcia. Admiral Grenfell had ascended the Paraná, taking with him all the vessels of war; less the "Bertrego," that remained in front of Colonia, doubtless to be ready with her 300 marines, should another mutiny occur. The decision and energy displayed on the late occasion may well inspire confidence!—

August 17th—Some rather important incidents; but as the "Comercio," with a great parade of caution and candour, *gives them merely as they had been received, on the authority of a passenger*, who reports them as *rumours* that prevailed in Payssandu on the 11th, we may safely conclude that the foundations on which they rest are fragile as the moon-beam. The incident to which we allude is an alleged encounter between the apostate Gomez and the forces of D. Ignacio Oribe.

A letter from Martin Garcia announces the Brazilian Squadron had ascended the Paraná, the "Calipso" taking the rout of the Uruguay—

A grand formation of troops on the 16th, that issued out in the direction of the lines; under the command of Colonel Tajes:—the results remain to be told.

On the same day and at the same hour there was a grand formation and review of the French expeditionary forces, by Admiral Le Predour; but they remained behind, and in no way assimilated with the *National forces*. This incident means more than meets the eye; and the change must have grated on their feelings—

August 19th—An exploring party from the Town, under the command of Colonel Tajes, met with a rather warm reception from the legal forces, sustaining a loss, according to their own account, of four individuals killed. The blame in this case, the same as in the late affair of Colonia, is charged to account of the ultra-daring of a subaltern officer, in attempting to surpise a flock of horses. A few more such lessons will tend to cool their rampant ardour.

It is amusing to read the gloss of the "Comercio" on the progress of the Le-Prédour Conventions. "The motive alleged by the Commission, says the "Comercio," for abandoning the policy of delay which it had deemed expedient to adopt, was that the French Government had received communications from its agents in Montevideo, that indirectly justified its withdrawal therewith the *Rosita* journals, hired by the dictator of Buenos Ayres, every day asserted that said document was apocryphal, and not only that the best understanding continued to prevail as hitherto between Rosas and the Governor of Entre-Rios, but that all apprehensions of a rupture between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation had ceased."—

The counter-report of M. Ranoé is the sole remaining shot in the exhausted locker of the "Comercio;" the floating straw to which their expiring hopes cling, with the energy of desperation.

In this unenviable plight, the "Comercio," ruminates anew the news of Entre-Rios; the second edition presenting some notable discrepancies with the first as to sober matters of fact. For example, in the first edition Colonel Lamas, had joined Urquiza with his entire force; in the present *amended* edition, he has incorporated with Don Ignacio Oribe, *but only with 700 men of his division!* To this add the case of Villalba and the garrison of Mercedes, &c., and it will be seen that the "Mountains of the "Comercio" dwindle down into mole hills."

The "Golfinho," "Paquete do Sul," and "Bahiana" were to sail from Rio on the 13th, conveying for Montevideo 22 Officers, 2 Surgeons, and 402 rank and file of the first battalion of artillery—The "Pernambucano" had sailed on the 30th, with 5 Officers and 150 German troops for Rio Grande.

D. Carlos Creus, Chargé d'Affaires of Her Catholic Majesty has been recalled; and it is understood that Señor Gonzalez Aranau has been named his successor.

A Brazilian craft, the *Amalia*, had been captured and sunk by an English steamer. The name of the steamer omitted and other particulars vaguely given—

The splendid theatre of San Pedro de Alcantara in Rio, was entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 8th—

A batch of fresh dispatches arrived by the steamer Teviot; M. de Lisle de Ciry, French Plenipotentiary; Count Oreola, resident minister of Prussia, and Prince Santa Severina, Charge d' Affaires of Naples.

Whilst the ancients worshipped Fame as a goddess, they had no very exalted ideas of her *veracity*. The *mendacia famae* [the lies of fame] became at last a proverb; and whilst in modern times she has multiplied her tongues a thousand fold, we question whether she has done much towards retrieving her damaged character.

Her trumpet-note announced on Sunday evening last that the Imperialists had entered the Oriental territory, to the number of 12,000! Some believed, others *affected* to believe the report; and our delicate barometer, the money-market, gave unmistakeable indications of a real or supposed perturbation in our political atmosphere.

Nearly a week has now elapsed, and, though we have pored over the pages of the "Comercio del Plata," down to the 19th inst, we find no confirmation, direct or indirect of the alleged invasion. Likely in itself, and even probable in the circumstances, we are not prepared to offer an unqualified contradiction, but down to the present hour we have no data of any kind, to justify an opposite conclusion. We remain therefore in a state of *philosophic doubt* on the point; and leave our readers to decide, each for himself, according to the "suffrage of his conscience, and the laws of nature"—and if at a loss in the manipulations of the new formula, we must refer them to the *illuminati* of Entre-Rios, and their Montevidean expounders and commentators—

The Defensor de la Independencia Americana gives a somewhat different version of the skirmish alluded to in our review of the "Comercio":—

The besieged, with a pardonable wish to diversity their *farina diet*, had cast a longing eye on some two hundred tame oxen, grazing in the neighborhood of the Cuerito, Cacus-like, they pounced stealthily on their prey, and were in the act of driving them off, when their sport was marred by the appearance of Lieutenant Colonel Don Baldomero Lamela, at the head of a detachment of the besigers. The intruders hastily decamped; leaving seven of their number killed, and several wounded; an officer amongst the latter. The innocent oxen obtained a summary reprieve; whilst 5 saddled horses, three carabines, three swords, and the lance of the wounded officer, remained as trophies in the hands of the victors.

The only casualty on the part of the besieging force, was one private of the 4th Regiment killed. Lieutenant Colonel Lamela extols the gallantry of the officers and men of his division; especially that of Don Martin Amado.

Among the passengers by the "Prince," we observe the Honourable Mr. Pendleton, appointed to succeed the Honourable M. Harris, as Representative of the United States of Washington near this Government. His reception on landing was frank and cordial; happily indicative of the mutual sympathy and reciprocal respect, that have marked the international relations of the two Governments, and the social intercourse of their respective subjects.

The lieges were regaled last night with a dramatic entertainment at the Argentine Theatre, intituled, "The Funeral of Urquiza," expressly composed for the occasion. The piece was a bumper; pressed down, heaped up, and running over: and the pity is that the *Regenerators* themselves cannot witness the deep and ardent indignation excited in the public mind by their dastardly treason.

The "Jornal do Comercio" of Rio Janeiro mentions a report as prevalent in England, that Admiral Houston Stewart had been appointed to the command of the Brazilian Station—

MAIL STEAMERS.—Her Mightiness, the "Prince," made her *debut* in our waters on Wednesday morning, with stately dignity and a *commendable punctuality*. Those who have enjoyed the privilege of a close inspection, the glowing terms of her appearance, accommodations and general deportment; ratifying the laudatory notice from the pen of the "Times," which we append, as a general introduction to our Republican *belles*:—

"The Prince is a very beautiful paddle-wheel-steamer of 320 tons burden. With engines by Messrs. Penn, of 400 horse power. She is constructed of iron, for the Lords of the Admiralty having, for this particular service, encountered the use of iron steamers, on account of the quantity of water it occasions—able for navigating the Rio de la Plata during certain seasons of the year. The speed of the Prince is very great. On Monday she went on a trial trip with the Admiralty inspector on board. On this occasion, drawing 84 feet of water, and being heavily laden with coals and ready for sea, she made an average speed of 10 3-4 knots. During a previous trial, when drawing only seven feet water, she made an extraordinary speed, having run 924 miles in 58 minutes. There is no doubt that when in moderate trim she will be able to accomplish 12 miles an hour in moderate weather. We understand that it is the intention of the Royal Mail Company to run steamers monthly trips between Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres, in accordance of the treaty. Full details will be found in that quarter, and it is calculated that the Prince will perform the passage between Rio and Monte Video in little short of four days."

## IMPORTANT.

Two Official Documents have just been published in the Moniteur Mercantil of the 22nd inst. and we stop the press to submit to our readers a hurried notice of their contents.

In a note of the 23d March last, Mr. Southern acquaints the Argentine Government, of the regret with which Her Majesty's Government beheld the unhappy misunderstandings that threatened the pacific relations of the Confederation with the Empire of Brazil, suggesting the expediency of an amicable mediation, before having recourse to arms; and proffering the services of Her Britannic Majesty, as a mutual friend, in any way that might be deemed conducive to the attainment of so important an object.

In its reply on the 18th inst., the Argentine Government announces its conditional acceptance of the proffered mediation of Her Majesty; provided always the Brazilian Government, should deem it so meantime, from the avowedly hostile attitude it has latterly assumed, reserving, in all and any circumstances, its unquestionable right to repel force by force.

After a detailed enumeration of the offences sustained from the Brazilian authorities, and on the supposition that said mediation should not be accepted by the Imperial Government, on the conditions above stated; the Argentine Government, in terms of the 18th Article of the Preliminary Convention of 1828, formally notifies Her Britannic Majesty, that war will be declared, the term of six months previous notice, stipulated in said article, being understood to commence from the date of the answer to the communications in question: declaring, moreover, that should the actual aggression be continued, before the expiration of the prefixed period, or after the British Minister had notified the Brazilian authorities, the Argentine Government would have no recourse, but to repel such outrage, whether against the Confederation, or its ally the Oriental Republic, by all means within its reach; the deplorable consequences that may ensue being chargeable alone on the Imperial Government.

This frank and dignified proceeding of the Argentine Government, presents a striking contrast with the tortuous sneaking policy of the Brazilian Cabinet.

## Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND.—Dates to a matter of course to the 9th July. In the political world nothing of interest or importance has occurred. Parliamentary business progresses very slowly. Party tactics have undergone a great change. In days of yore there were great questions, of a public or constitutional character, on which parties met, like gladiators in the arena, to test their numbers and prowess, with a listening world, we might almost say, as their auditory; now we find them wearying and worrying each other, night after night, on plans that the public papers scarcely think worth while to report. On two such points, amendments to the Ecclesiastical title,' Bill, the Ministry have latterly been left in minorities; dispensing however with the understood etiquette of a resignation. Meanwhile, in the very teeth of their deliberations, His Holiness is reported to have made five or six new appointments to Anglican Sees. If true, such a step is deeply to be regretted; as it must tend to exasperate party feeling, and keep up a worse than profitless agitation.—

The following motion by Mr. Cobden and Lord Palmerston's reply, will be read with interest by the friends of peace and harmony.—

"Mr. Cobden then moved an address, praying that Her Majesty will direct the Foreign Secretary to enter into communication with the Government of France, and endeavour to prevent a rivalry of warlike preparations in time of peace and to promote a mutual reduction of armaments. He premised that, in speaking of warlike preparations, he alluded not to armies, which on the Continent were maintained for the suppression of domestic foes, but to naval and fortifications. He then showed that in France, as in this country, the navy estimates were framed with reference to what the other State was about to be doing; the consequence of this policy, he observed, was not only to keep up irritation, but to encourage exaggerated reports of the armaments of the two countries, the increased preparations of each reacting upon and provoking the other. Groundless panics, thus created, had of late years entailed upon England and France an enormous expenditure for superfluous fortifications, as well as augmentations of their navies. Was it not possible, he asked, to put a stop to this rivalry of waste and folly, to agree to a limitation of forces, and thus abandon a policy which was a source of mutual injury? America was ready to adopt this principle. Russia could offer no practical obstacle if France and England concurred; and he contended that, so far from the present time being unfavourable to the experiment, it was most auspicious. He suggested no specific form of action; he only asked that diplomacy should put itself more in harmony with the spirit of the age.

Lord Palmerston said, however little he might think the methods by which Mr. Cobden endeavoured to give effect to his principles were the best calculated to attain the end he proposed, he subscribed implicitly to the general tendency of his views. In aiming at any great object due attention must be paid to the means. If all nations were composed of the philanthropical principles and enlarged views of human affairs, the best way to preserve peace might be for each to trust to the good feelings of the others; but that state had not arrived at such a pitch of civilization that a nation could confide in the forbearance of its neighbours. His objection to this motion was that it aimed to do much at diminishing this country of her means of defence without waiting until other countries had placed themselves in a similar position. Mr. COBDEN had avowedly left out of consideration the large military force of France, and in comparing relative means of offence, our attention must not be confined to line of battle ships. If a great country like this wished to be at peace with other Powers, it was not safe to maintain unimpaired its ability to repel attack, and without cherishing any hostile sentiment, it was our duty to ourselves, and to the functions of Parliament, that we had decided this country to fulfil, to keep her in such a position. He was ready to adopt the motion and the speech of Mr. COBDEN responded to by the HOUSE, as the expression of an opinion that friendly relations between England and France should be maintained, and that mutual confidence should banish reciprocal distrust. He accepted it with pleasure as a binding out of the right hand of fellowship to other countries, and he agreed that there could not be a more appropriate season for such a demonstration. If he objected to be bound implicitly by a resolution in which he did not clearly see his way, it was not because he dissented from the end, but because he thought that end would be more accelerated by the calmness of the moment and the sentiment manifested in that House, than by any formal and specific resolution. Upon these grounds he trusted Mr. COBDEN would be satisfied with the reception his views had experienced in the House, and with the concurrence of HER MAJESTY'S Government, which was influenced by an ardent desire to avert the calamities of war, and not press his motion to a division, which would be liable to misconstruction."

The news from the Cape of Good Hope to the 31st May, were still of a very gloomy character. No decisive victory had taken place; and the rebel Caffres are spoken of as in "great and increasing numbers." The 74th Regiment had reached its destination without any casualty; but farther reinforcements were still deemed necessary.

On the occasion of voting a sum of 300,000 pounds, towards the expense of this war, the whole colonial policy of Great Britain, had undergone a searching investigation.

The public dinner given by the Duke of Wellington, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, went off this season with unprecedented eclat.

The returns of the Census for 1851 have been given in, and some extracts published show an increase during the last ten years, in Great Britain and the Channel Islands. Ireland not included, of 2,212,892, giving an average ratio of 12 1/10 per Cent. In Ireland the actual population is supposed not to exceed that of 1821; thousands, in part by the immense emigration of late years, and by the misery and desolation entailed by the late famine.

The following details show the magnitude of this gigantic enterprise.

"The number of enumerators employed in this work on the 31st of March was 40,000 in England and Wales, Scotland, and the Islands in the British Seas, and on board the vessels in the ports of Great Britain, and that the schedules with which they were furnished called for several important particulars not required in any previous census, and often placing them in the position of persons engaged in the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties."

The "Instructions to Enumerators" is a paper of some complexity, approaching in stubbornness to a Parliamentary equation or a railway time-table, and we understand those "instructions" have been faithfully carried out, with scarcely an exception, and that in the face of a most strong opposition, or such inattention, or strange surprise on the part of certain "householders," by whom the schedules ought to have been filled up.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the enumerators had, by the 18th of April, to transmit their books, containing all the required information, together with the schedules collected and arranged, to the local Registrar, and a summary, containing the name of each parish or township, either wholly or partly in his district, the number of separate occupiers, the number of houses inhabited, and uninhabited, or building, and also the computed numbers who were in barges, boats, barns, tents, or the open air.

This information was to be sent as it was obtained by the Registrars, and here underwent their careful revision, was passed on to the superintendent Registrar, from whom it was, according to the schedules, to be received at the central office by the 31st of May. It is now 14 days, exclusive of Sundays, since all the requisite information was received at the chief office. Information spread over about 6,000,000 printed forms, and those forms weighing nearly 40 tons of paper, and the important contents of the whole in their grand results are to-day published throughout the country. The fact ought also to be chronicled that such was the extraordinary celerity manifested by the various officials, that the Census Commission, that the approximate returns in a manner sufficient for the purposes of Government, that is for general publication, were known a week ago by the Secretary of State."—[*Times.*]

FRANCE.—Judging from the public receptions awarded to the President, his prestige and popularity are decided. The army is confident; the country at large evincing little sympathy with the ebullitions of party feeling so frequent in the Assembly.

The question of the Constitution continues to be the grand question; but the preliminary discussions that have taken place, afford no clue as to the probable issue of that vexatious question.

The occupation of Rome was a source of daily recurring annoyances. M. Gemeau the French Commandant, had requested permission to occupy certain points as military stations, in and around the city. This request he had been declined in a rather cavalier manner by the Papal Government. This, added to the undisguised hostility of the republican party, instigated it seems by the emissaries of Mazzini, rendered the situation of the French army far from enviable. An immediate reinforcement of 1,000 men was considered indispensible.

As regards the proceedings connected with the Le-Predour Conventions, they were progressing exactly in the way anticipated in the extract we gave last week, from the "Pays," of the 20th June.

The Commission presented its report to the Assembly on the 4th July, recommending the definitive ratification; in the most unqualified terms. The Governmental majority of the Commission, however, shared a dignified portion on this question. They treat the revolt of Urquiza with the contempt it merits, and the ratification of the Conventions may in consequence be looked forward to as a matter of course. The following sentiments from the Commission are an echo of those previously expressed on the point by the Honourable M. Ranoé, the Foreign Secretary of Affairs:—

"It would be unbecoming our dignity to format a local insurrection. Should there per chance exist motives for war, we do not await their call; after all the Entre-Rios rebels to avenge our injuries: and if we have not sufficient motives, we ought not to hesitate because an incident which is foreign to us has taken place in the Argentine Republic, and the word a different idea of her procedding. To decide she will take count of her legitimate interests and her fidelity. The enlistment of people by Urquiza, be it real or supposed, shall have no weight in the balance of her justice. But even denying all intervention in American questions, we ought to avail ourselves of this opportunity, to maintain this great principle of non-intervention, the only one that can there, more than in any other part, support our commercial interests and sound policy.

Consequently, Gentlemen, considering that the solid reasons of utility and convenience subsist in all their force that we have submitted for accepting the Les-Trelze Conventions, the Commission persists in its conclusions".

Mr. Ranco, as a dissident member of the Commission, presented a counter-report; on the ground that certain alleged claims by French citizens were not founded, and that the treaties did not sufficiently preclude all possibility of future interventions. What at the views of the Honourable member are not likely to affect the immediate question, they serve to see the principle itself so distinctly repudiated.

Paral States—The Roman "Observer" of the 17th June, announces the death of Mr. Evangelisti, Chancellor of the Holy Consulta, who fell the victim of a political assassination, on the evening of the 15th—

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## EXCHANGE—Aug. 22.

Spanish Doubloons ..... 21
Patriot Doubloons ..... a 734
republik do ..... a ——
Bills on England, per doubloon ..... 70a. 6d. per oz.
Currency ..... per dol. 2½d.
Do. Montevideo, specie ..... pm.
France, per doubloon ..... 87 a 87½ per oz
United States, do. ..... premium pr. cent. ½
Rio Janeiro ..... premium pr. cent. ½
The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 337
The lowest 336½
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week—no transactions
The lowest do.
Premium for shipping specie pr. c. ½
In Exchange there have been no transactions this week. Bills for the Packet are now offered at 70a. 6d.—with takers at 71a.

## EXPORTS—Aug. 22.

Hides, flaty 1 dol. each.
Dry Monkeys, narrow without bulls, 28 a
20 lbs., pounds of 35 lbs.. ..... 68 a 70
Do. do. do. cow, 32 lbs. ..... 64 a 68
Do. do. do. cimps 3/4 bulls, 25, 27 lbs. ..... 61 a 64
Hides, for Spain, 20 a 22 lbs. " ..... 64 a 65
Do. do. N. America, 20 a 25 lbs. " ..... 63 a 65
Do. of all sizes ..... 59 a 62
Do. of low weights, say aver. 17 lbs. ..... 56 a 58
Do. cut stems, say do. 7 lbs. ..... 56 a 56
Ox hides, salted, to a 65 lbs. per 60 lbs. ..... 51 a 53
Cow do. ..... 50 a 51
Horse do. dry, each ..... 14 a 15
Do. do. salted a ..... 12 a 13
Nonate, dry, 4 dol. duty, each, pounds 35 lbs. ..... 51 a 60
Skins, duty 4 p.
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs ..... 42 a 43
Nutrys, (seacrs,) per lb. ..... 5 a 7
Wool, duty free.
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs ..... 28 a 35
Do. washed " ..... 36 a 40
Merino, dirty, " ..... 30 a 35
Do. washed " ..... 40 a 50
Fine, dirty " ..... 30 a 40
Do. washed " ..... 50 a 60
Cordova, lasted ..... silver 24 a 2cts
Horse hair, duty 4 $.
" short, arroba ..... 30 a 42
" mixed " ..... 40 a 50
" long " ..... 100 a 130
Cow hair, with garbs ..... 42 a 44
Do. do. clean ..... 45 a 48
Tallow, unrefined, duty free.
" with garbs, arroba ..... 25½ a 26
" pure " ..... 30 a 5
Hide cuttings, garbs, duty 4 $, quintal ..... 30 a 32
Horns, duty, 4 $ Ox, mil ..... prime ..... 1030 a 1100
Inferior do. ..... 800 a 900
Do. Cow ..... 300 a 400
Ostrich feathers, duty 20 p.
Long black, lb. ..... 6 a 7
Do. short white, ..... 16 a 18
Do. loose, ..... 3 a 5
Jerked beef, duty 4 $ quintal ..... 25 a 35
Tongue, skin & marrow 4 $ quintal ..... 70 a 80
Maple grease, 7 & 8 rls. arroba ..... 18 a 19
Goat skins, per dozen ..... rls. silver 25 a 27

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MARKET—August 22.

Sales during the week :—
Ex-St. Andrew from New York 870 barrels Carolina rice at 17$ per arroba. Ex-Rio Grandense, from Rio Janeiro, 700 reis Brazil tobacco, negative for quality, at 1060$ per 100. 425 barrels Santos sugar, white at 33$ per arroba, brown at 27 dols., dark brown at 24$ per 10 reales Paraguay yerba, superior quality, at 80$ per arroba. 300 barrels Hamburg flour. Dutch cheeses at 8$ each, 100 barrels prime rice at 4$ per dozen. In deposit, 180 boxes champagne at 70$ per dozen, 9 hogshead French brandy, 33 degrees, at 185$ per 128 gallons, 100 barrels Dutch sugar at 30$ per arroba.

## PRICES—On Board.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fur and bolt iron, abundant ..... | qnl. | $30 |
| Hoop and chest " ..... | " | 35 |
| Coals ..... | ton | 160 |
| Camel coals ..... | | 210 |
| " Smith, scarce ..... | " | 185 |
| Lumber, American (no shore), foot 5 rls. currency | | |
| " Swedish and Baltic, silver per m. feet 30 a 34 | | |
| Russian pine ..... | curr. | 5 rls |
| " pitch pine, " ..... | | 41 |
| Flag stones [on shore] ..... | per yard | 22. |
| Tin plate [on shore] 1bx. ..... | per qnl. | 11 |
| " bar ..... | qnl. | 4904 |
| Shingles per m. ..... | | 80 |
| Salt Cadiz and Lisbon, on board silver 9¼ rls | | |

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London, July 5th, 1851.

Dry River Plate Hides are still without demand, and we have only to report the sale of 460 Hides, by Esquire, rather coarse, at 14d per lb. 1000 damaged 5d to 5½d per lb. Import 2781 Hides. Present stock 11,176 hides.

Salted River Plate Hides.—A good steady demand has ruled for heavy Ox Hides, and our quotations are raised ½d per lb., viz.—to 6¼d for fair to good; flat and interior have been sold at from 5½d to 5¾d per lb. Light Ox or which late arrivals have principally consisted, are a shade lower, and good quality can be purchased at 5¾d per lb. Cows are in moderate supply, but meet with little enquiry at 5½d to 5¾d for fair to good. Sales amount to 16,000 Hides.

Import 42,616 Hides. Present Stock 40, 409 Hides.

Horse Hides have met with more enquiry during the last month, and the sales amount to 11,176 salted Buenos Ayres at 2½d to 2¾d at 5s to 6s 2d; Cuits 12 to 16¼ lb. at 3s 6d to 4s, and damaged at 3s 6d to 4s, also 428 Salted Rio Grande, at 2s 7½ lb., tender at 4s 6d; 1000 dry Buenos Ayres Hides at 1¾d lb. at 5s, and 478 dry Rio Grande, at 10¼ lb., at 4s 9d, damaged at 3s 6d to 4s. Import 7597 Salted Buenos Ayres Hides. Stock 6759 Dry and 6037 Salted Buenos Ayres Hides.

Sheep Skins.—1500 Buenos Ayres fine wools 2¾d, to 3d. damaged 4 3-4 to 6d per lb.

Nutria Skins.—The only sale to notice is 748 Skins at 3-4 to 1d lb. per dozen, at 6d. per one-fifth of a pound.

Horse Hair—In the absence of public sales the transactions are confined to about 25 bales, as follows, good mixed 9½d fair mixed 7½d slight to fair mixed 7d, Cordova Piatte, middling 7½d. common short 6d, Cow pretty free of skin, dusty 7½d. ditto damaged 7½ per lb. 200 packages are offered for the 8th inst. Import 180 packages. Stock 475 packages.

Horns.—The transactions have been considerable, amounting to 112,000 South American, as follows,—Rio Grande Ox, 22½ to 25½ pr. 60—to 64s, Cow, 15½ to 23s 6d, Buenos Ayres ox, 18½ to 21¼ pr. 30s 6d to 40s 6d, Cow, 11¼ to 14½ pr.; 20s to 21s 6d per 123 56,400 New South Wales Ox and Cow 13 to 14¼ pr 33s to 40s, 15 to 16 cw. 42s to 44s per 123.

BONES have been in fair demand, and the sales of 1100 tons South American Carcass Bones £4 5s

River Plate Tallow was in very limited request at the commencement of June, and the whole of that offered on the 6th was taken in for shipment buyers at previous rates. Towards the close of the month, however, there was more disposition to purchase, and prices of the better qualities showed an advance of fully 3d per cwt. At the public sales of the 4th inst; the holders were rather brisk, as to further advance on the best sorts was obtained, present rates being 6d to 9d per cwt higher than at the date of our last report. A fair extent of business could have been transacted, offers having been made privately for several parcels, which importer sketched. The sales reported since the 1st ult. comprise about 650 casks and 700 boxes. Import 1155 casks and 400 boxes. Present stock 1300 casks and 1700 boxes.

[PANNING & COBB'S Prices Current.]

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## MARINE LIST.

### PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

Arrived, August 16, Wind S. E., American ship Shaw, 343 tons, Clapp, from Boston 21st May, to Stammel B. Hale & Co., with 216,000 feet pine, 62,500 shingles, 2000 pickets, 50 dozens chairs, 76 bundles white wood, 240 barrels flour, 40 doubloons.

French brig Rose Amelie, Le Prince, from Marseilles, 18th May, to Leon Cammarin with 25 half pipes, 305 barrels and 100 boxes red wine, 35 empty barrels, 2 do. flour, 1 box paper, 77 do. cognac brandy, 100 do. cordials, 50 do. bermouth, 4 half pipe spirits of wine, 1 barrel of beef.

Sailed, British barque Fortitude, 251 tons, Robertson, for London, despatched by Preyer Brothers, with 314 pipes grease and tallow, 4877 ox and cow hides, 300 dry do. do., 950 salted horse do., 22 do. goat skins, 14 do. horse hair, 17,200 horn, 29,000 bones, 1 box merchandize.

Sailed, August 17, Wind S., H. B. M. steamer Bulldawg, Lieut. Dalton, for Montevideo.

Sailed, August 18, Wind S. S. W., at 9. 30. a. m. changed to N., American brig Sutton, 200 tons, Lelavour, for New York, despatched by G. J. Ryss & Co., with 8374 dry ox and cow hides, 2,000 salted do. do., 816 do. dry horse hides, 193 bales wool, 12 do. and 1 bag goat skins, 3 bales ostrich feathers, 6 do slunk calf skins, 14614 horns, 3 boxes patent leather, 4 do. oyster, 1 do. do lamps, 7 do. shoes.

No arrivals or sailings August 19. Wind N., Arrived, August 20, Wind W. S. W., British steam packet Prince, Captain William Valley, from Janeiro 8th inst. Montevideo 10th inst. with the mail conveyed to Rio on the 7th per steamer Tevot from Southampton 9th July. Passengers, from England, Messrs. Gedoine Echeverry, Manuel Irigoyen and Madame Micaela Montes de Oca, from Montevideo, Messrs. John S. Pendleton, U. S. charge d' affaires to the Argentine Confederation and servant, R. O'Shiel, B. Agnes, Miss E. Pight, C. Shaw, T. Andrews, F. Olmo, E. Lafourcade, J. Richbaron and F. Nogario.

American Schooner John E. Davison, 95 tons, William Smiley, from Patagonia 12th inst., in ballast, to order.

Sailed, British barque Martha Shallcross, 313 tons, J. Coaker, for Liverpool, despatched by Samuel Hesse, with 361 pipes, 3 half pipes and 3 quarter casks grease and tallow, 6 pipes marrow and bone, 65,000 hides, 13,000 horns, 7,613 salted ox and cow hides, 1,025 do. do. do., 1,738 salted horse hides, 5 bales and 7 serons hair, 23 bales wool, 25 bags bones for fertilizer, 1 box samples, 4 do. merchandise.

Danish brigantine Cecilia Maria, 130 tons, Thomsen, for Havana, despatched by Treusen and Co., with 2,500 quintals jerked beef.

Roman brigantine Mercedes, 122 tons, Estanislao Brito, for Bueno, in ballast, despatched by A. Van Praet.

Sardinian barque Corrobo 11, 258 tons, Serra, for Genoa, despatched by José Segui, with 7,143 dry ox and cow hides, 1,980 salted do. do., 165 bales wool.

British barque, Clio, 216 tons, Grouchy, for Falmouth, despatched by Edward Lumb and Co., with 6,967 salted ox and cow hides, 192 pipe and 1 half pipe tallow, 1,500 horns, 18,000 bones.

Arrived, August 21, Wind N., Sardinian schooner Nueva Carmen, 121 tons, Domingo Maceio, from Montevideo 18th inst.

Passengers 19, Donibonna 380.

British barque Juliana, 248 tons, William Holmes, from London 29th May, to Dickson and Co., with 450 casks ale and porter, 66 crates earthenware, 2 boxes saddlery, 36 barrels and 557 paint, 3 barrels and 2 boxes brushes, 6 do. piano-fortes, 80 barrels pitch, 160 boxes glue, 80 bundles oakum, 138 rolls cordage, 106 anchors, 302 boxes tin, 1 do. tradesmens instruments, 1 do. books, 1 do. muskets, 380 iron pots, 35 tons coal, 1,010 flag stones, 20 barrels salt, 183 bags nails, 1 box paints, 1 do. wearing apparel, 12 boxes, 1 bale and 60 kegs merchandize, 36 pipes oil, 46 barrels, 1 box and 77 bundles hardware.

Arrived, August 22, Wind N. N. W., at 4. 30 p. m. changed to S., American barque Manto.

Brazilian brig Caseudo.

Sailed, Sardinian brigantine Cattrein.

British schooner Caroline.

### SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Liverpool, June 9, Gratitude, hence 23d March, June 12, Wilson, hence 8 March; June 15, Pearl, hence 7 March, June 17, William Pelle, hence 20 April, Mary Queen of Scots, hence 22 April, June 25, Wilton Wood, hence 6th April, Hilbert, hence 8th April, July 6, Royal William, hence 12th April—at Gravesend, June 7th, Cornucopia, hence 4th April, June 10, Marianne, hence 23rd March, June 11th, Tamandra, hence 19th March, Robert Clive, hence 25th February, June 12, Ann and Sophia, hence 22 March, Alexander, hence 13 March, June 15, Nuno, hence 17 April, June 17, Ada, hence 20, April, June 21, Mary Ann, hence 20th April, at Falmouth, July 3, Bader, hence 8 May—Plymouth, June 27, Melody, hence 16 April—at Havre, June 7, Gil Blas, hence 18 April, June 8, Maria Pialine, hence 5 March—at Marseilles, June 7 Gazelle, hence 21 January—at Cette, June 11, Soleil, hence 16 March—at Genoa, June 7, Apollo, hence 9 March, Margherit, hence 11 March, June 15, Sin Gio Batta, hence 29 March—at Leghorn, Amiragllo des Geneys, hence 8 April, June 18, Romulo, hence 6 April, June 25, Camilla, hence 12 April—at Cadiz, May 28, Margarita, hence 15 March—at Antwerp, June 5, Nereide, hence 19 March, June 9, Perriche, hence 2 April, June 13, Henriette, hence 17 April—at Salem, June 22, Edward Kappach, hence 7th May—at Bueno, June 15, Lacoste Ligure, hence 21st April—at Rio Janeiro, July 14, Robert W. Packer, hence 24th June, Splendid, hence 26th June; July 13, Cesare, hence 28th June; July 27, Dona Clementines, hence 9th July; July 29, Moliere, hence 14th July; August 4, Venus, hence 20th July; August 8, Esk, hence 28th July; August 9, Improviso, hence 29th July.

Vessels sailed for Buenos Ayres—from Liverpool, June 5th Leda, 24th Choice, 25th Hyperion, 28th John Robertson, July 3d, Bosphorus—from Bordeaux, May 24, Pigeo, Constantine Monsieur Blaise Despony.

## Para Cadiz, Málaga y Barcelona—El bien conocido, de primera clase, bergantin goleta Constantino, de 180 toneladas, capitan D. B. Austrich, tiene aun parte para carga á flete, y pasageros, para los que tiene excelentes comodidades. Para mas informes ocurrir en Sres. O. Hayes & Hijos

## Para la Havana. Pasageros solamente. La muy hermosa, nueva, y de primera marcha, A. 1. Barca Española Ana, de 284 toneladas, por Cap. D. Francisco Otero Vea, tiene contratado todo su cargamento, y será despachada con brevedad. Sus comodidades para pasageros son de primer orden.

a5. Consignatarios los Sres. E. Ochoa y Co.

## For Hamburg. Passengers only. Danish brig "Von Brook" of 1 tons register, Jacobsen, Master, is at Lloyd's, a fast vessel, and offers a superior opportunity for passengers, having good accommodations.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

## For Falmouth. Passengers only. British schooner "Hostilina," 156 tons, J. Bellingham, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer and offers a favourable opportunity for passengers. ag 2. Consignee J. Paravicini, Esq.

## For Boston. American brig "Pilot" 376 tons, F. Hatch, commander, is now loading and has already engaged a considerable portion of her cargo, can still select dry hides and bales on freight, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. ag 2.

Consignees Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.

## For Salem. American brigantine "Brennan," 140 tons, Wilkins, master, is a most superior and new vessel, now on her first voyage, and has proved herself a very fast sailer, is a most desirable opportunity for passengers. ag 2.

Consignee Henry J. Ropes, Esq.

## For Hamburg. Passengers only. The very superior and fast sailing A. 1 British brig "CRIME," of 185 tons, John Bracey, Master is a chartered vessel, and will have good despatch—she has excellent accommodations for passengers.

j5. Consignee J. Parravicini, Esq.

## For Great Britain. Passengers only. British barque "Christier," 377 tons register, Thomas Richards, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and can accomm date passengers very comfortably. ag 2. Consignees Messrs. Hughes Brothers.

## For New York American barque "Saint Andrew," 400 tons register, R. Dewey, Commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and has ideas y upwards of two thirds of her cargo engaged, for the remainder of her cargo or for passage, plea se apply as below. Aug 16.

Consignee Henry J. Ropes, Esq.

## For Parnagua. Passengers only. The very fine fast sailing A. 1 Hornberg barque "Amazonia" of 324 tons register, J. J. Arends, master, will sail for the above destination in all this month, and has superior accommodations for passengers. ag 2

Consignees Messrs. Otto, Rosenthal &Co.

## For Havana. Oldenburg brig "Jason," 192 tons register, Conrad Paulsen, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and has fast sailing has only disengaged room for passengers, for whom she has excellent accommodations. aug—23.

Consignees Messrs. Demetrio Rocha and Regnera Esq.

## For Matanzas. The superior fast sailing British brig "Peggy," 148 tons register, James Smith, commander, is chartered for the above destination and has only disengaged room for passengers, for whom she has superior accommodations. aug—23,

Consignee Charles R. Horne Esq.

## For Freight or Charter.

Argentine brig "Maurice," 241 tons register, L. C. Nielson, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer, and will soon be ready to receive cargo. ag 2.

Consignees Messrs. O. J. Hayes & Co.

The very fine A. 1. Sardinian barque "Adamo," 302 tons register, Poggio, master, is now ready to receive cargo, and offers a superior opportunity to shippers.

Consignees Messrs. A. Mancilla & Co.

For further particulars respecting the above vessels please apply to their Consignees, or to

Charles R. Horne.

Licensed Ship Broker No. 55 Calle la Reconquista

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## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## To Let, in a beautiful Quinta, 18 squares from the Plaza Victoria. two rooms with a small piece of ground; also one large room For further particulars apply at No. 66 Calle Santa Rosa, in front of the College. aug. 23—3 p.

## Mr. Eugene Flood, late of the Royal College of St. Patrick's, Maynooth, has the honor to inform the Public, that he has entered into arrangements with the President of the Republican Federal College for the opening of an English School in said College, and he hops leave to assure those who may favour him with their support, that no care or attention on his part shall be wanting to impart a sound, practical, liberal mercantile and scientific education.

This class will embrace the following course of studies—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Euclid's Elements, History, Mensuration, Engineering, Algebra, Trigonometry (plane and spherical) Conic Sections, Mechanics, Electricity, Galvanism, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Hydraulics, Optics.

Hours of attendance from 10 to 3. Terms 40 dollars per month, payable in advance, j27.

## Calle Representantes, No. 114. Embroideries and Laces of every description are washed and prepared like new. aug. 9—3p.

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Viva la Confederacion Argentina!
Muera los salvages sanguerosos matanzas!
Muera el loco, traidor, salvage unitario Urquiza;

## Don Juan Sullivan ha sido examinado y aprobado por unanimidad de votos en las falcultades de medicina, cirujia y partos, por lo que se le ha conferido el titulo de profesor en ellas.

Buenos, Ayres, Agosto 11 de 1851.
PEREZ.

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## Dr. John Sullivan, Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. Licentiate of the Apothecaries Hall of London, &c.&c. begs to offer his services in all the branches of his profession to the foreign and native residents of Buenos Ayres. Advice will be given gratis to the poor on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, between the hours of 8 and 9 in the morning.
Address, 105 Calle del Parque.
aug. 23.—3e.

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# Shipping List OF Charles R Horne.

Licensed Ship Broker.

## For London. The very fine fast sailing A. 1. British brig "Matrona," 287 tons register, John Wilson, commander, offers a most superior opportunity for passengers, having been expressly fitted up for their conveyance. aug 9.

Consignees Messrs. Green & Co.

## Pour le Havre—Le très beau et bien connu Paquebôt de la Ligne de "Guavani" de 234 tonneaux, commandé par Monsieur P. F. Lerchè, sera bientôt prêt à recevoir son chargement. Pour fret ou passage, on pourra s'entendre avec le Capitaine Lerchè avec ses consignataires Messrs E. Ochoa & Co. ou avec le Courtier assigné. jy.15.

## For London British brigantine "Betsey," 192 tons register, William Allen, commander is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and a very fast sailer, has already engaged a considerable part of her cargo and will have quick despatch, her accommodations for passengers are very superior. Aug 16.

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

## For Liverpool. The well-known A. 1. British brig "Frisk" 194 tons, George Whitelaw, master, has positively engaged the best part of her cargo and can still admit from one thousand to one thousand five hundred hides or equivalent in tallow and light freight. This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers ag.2.

Consignees Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.

## For Havana—Passengers only. The remarkably fast sailing and very superior, first class, Spanish barque "Joven Mariana" of 253 tons, Segui, Master, has all her cargo engaged and has excellent accommodations for passengers. jy.19.

Consignee Don Manuel de Marticia.

## Pour le Havre—Passagers seulement, le très beau et fin voilier trois mâts Français le JOSE, de 206 tonneaux, sin Capitaine Mon. Schmidt, à tout son entier chargement arrêté et a des bons emplacements pour Passagers. Pour fret ou passage Monsieur Blaise Despony.

## Para Cadiz, Málaga y Barcelona—El bien conocido, de primera clase, bergantin goleta Constantino, de 180 toneladas, capitan D. B. Austrich, tiene aun parte para carga á flete, y pasageros, para los que tiene excelentes comodidades. Para mas informes ocurrir en Sres. O. Hayes & Hijos

## Para la Havana. Pasageros solamente. La muy hermosa, nueva, y de primera marcha, A. 1. Barca Española Ana, de 284 toneladas, por Cap. D. Francisco Otero Vea, tiene contratado todo su cargamento, y será despachada con brevedad. Sus comodidades para pasageros son de primer orden.

a5. Consignatarios los Sres. E. Ochoa y Co.

## For Hamburg. Passengers only. Danish brig "Von Brook" of 1 tons register, Jacobsen, Master, is at Lloyd's, a fast vessel, and offers a superior opportunity for passengers, having good accommodations. ag. 2.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

## For Falmouth. Passengers only. British schooner "Hostilina," 156 tons, J. Bellingham, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer and offers a favourable opportunity for passengers. ag 2. Consignee J. Paravicini, Esq.

## For Boston. American brig "Pilot" 376 tons, F. Hatch, commander, is now loading and has already engaged a considerable portion of her cargo, can still select dry hides and bales on freight, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. ag.2.

Consignees Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.

## For Salem. American brigantine "Brennan," 140 tons, Wilkins, master, is a most superior and new vessel, now on her first voyage, and has proved herself a very fast sailer, is a most desirable opportunity for passengers. ag 2.

Consignee Henry J. Ropes, Esq.

## For Hamburg. Passengers only. The very superior and fast sailing A. 1 British brig "CRIME," of 185 tons, John Bracey. Masters is a chartered vessel, and will have good despatch—she has excellent accommodations for passengers.

j5. Consignee J. Parravicini, Esq.

## For Great Britain. Passengers only. British barque "Christier," 377 tons register, Thomas Richards, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and can accomm date passengers very comfortably. ag 2. Consignees Messrs. Hughes Brothers.

## For New York American barque "Saint Andrew," 400 tons register, R. Dewey, Commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and has ideas y upwards of two thirds of her cargo engaged, for the remainder of her cargo or for passage, plea se apply as below. Aug 16.

Consignee Henry J. Ropes, Esq.

## For Parnagua. Passengers only. The very fine fast sailing A. 1 Hornberg barque "Amazonia" of 324 tons register, J. J. Arends, master, will sail for the above destination in all this month, and has superior accommodations for passengers. ag 2

Consignees Messrs. Otto, Rosenthal &Co.

## For Havana. Oldenburg brig "Jason," 192 tons register, Conrad Paulsen, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and has fast sailing has only disengaged room for passengers, for whom she has excellent accommodations. aug—23.

Consignees Messrs. Demetrio Rocha and Regnera Esq.

## For Matanzas. The superior fast sailing British brig "Peggy," 148 tons register, James Smith, commander, is chartered for the above destination and has only disengaged room for passengers, for whom she has superior accommodations. aug—23,

Consignee Charles R. Horne Esq.

## For Freight or Charter.

Argentine brig "Maurice," 241 tons register, L. C. Nielson, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer, and will soon be ready to receive cargo. ag 2.

Consignees Messrs. O. J. Hayes & Co.

The very fine A. 1. Sardinian barque "Adamo," 302 tons register, Poggio, master, is now ready to receive cargo, and offers a superior opportunity to shippers.

Consignees Messrs. A. Mancilla & Co.

For further particulars respecting the above vessels please apply to their Consignees, or to

Charles R. Horne.

Licensed Ship Broker No. 55 Calle la Reconquista

## Shipping List
OF
## John Higginbotham.

Licensed Ship Broker.

**For London.** British brig "Matron," A. 1., 287 tons, Wilson, commander, has only room for a few tons of united hides and light freight.—Please apply to the charterers agents, ag. 23. Consignees Messrs. John Gair Smith & Co.

**For London.** British barque "Leopard," 300 tons, A. 1. George Stire, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and can only take passengers, for which she is known to have superior accommodations. aug. 23.
Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Graham & Co.

**For Liverpool.** British barque "Uruguay," 320 tons, Richard Bird Pringle, commander, now on her first voyage and A. 1. for 7 years, has been built expressly for this trade under the inspection of her present commander, and is not surpassed by any merchant vessel afloat. She has now positively half her cargo engaged and shipping, and has splendid accommodations for passengers having been fitted in a style equal to the European steamers. aug. 23
Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Graham & Co.

**For Liverpool.** British barque "Peru," A. 1. at Lloyd's, 220 tons, John Scott, master, has all her cargo engaged, and will sail for the Buenos in a few days.
Consignees Messrs. J. Best & Brothers.

**For Liverpool.** The well-known British built A. 1., clipper barque "Rhondda," 302 tons, T. Baird, commander, has discharged her inward cargo and is now in the inner dock where she will load two thirds of her cargo, in a first rate conveyance and will have her usual quick despatch, and she will be one of the first vessels for Liverpool. Aug. 23.
Consignees Samuel Hesse, Esq.

**For Cork or Falmouth.** British barque "Commodore," A. 1. 258 tons, Aspiet, commander, is a chartered vessel and will sail from the Salado by the end of this month. Her accommodations for passengers are superior. aug.23.
Consignees Messrs. Edward Lumb & Co.

**For Cork or Falmouth.** British brigantine "A r a b," A. 1., 175 tons, John Gowring, master, will have quick despatch, being a chartered vessel, her accommodations for passengers are very superior. aug. 3.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

**For Cork or Falmouth.** Swedish brig "Brilliant," 209 tons, S. F Wilkinson, master, will have quick despatch being a chartered vessel, her accommodations are very superior. jy. 26.
Consignee Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

**For Cork or Falmouth.** Danish brig "Fides," A. 1. 130 tons, S. E. Krag, master, will have quick despatch, she has very good accommodations for passengers. jy. 26
Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

**For Cork or Falmouth.** Hanoverian schooner "Louise," A. 1. 132 tons, Schaffelen, master, is a chartered vessel, her accommodations are very good. jy. 26.
Consignees Messrs. Treutsein & Co.

**For Antwerp.** British brig "D AUNTLESS," A. 1., 318 tons, Hall, master, has all her cargo engaged, she has splendid accommodations for passengers. jy. 26.
Consignees Messrs. J Gult Smith & Co.

**For Antwerp.** British brig "Royal Exchange," A. 1. 234 tons, Reed Todd, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and has only room for passengers, having superior accommodations for them. aug. 23.
Consignee A. Lesies, Esq.

**For Antwerp.** French barque "Victoria," A. 1. 238 tons, Sousa, commander, has only room for one thousand hides and a few passengers, her accommodations for the latter are very superior. aug. 23.
Consignee Leon Caumont, Esq.

**For Antwerp.** Swedish brig "Comten," A. 1. 281 tons, Quarfilk, commander, has disengaged room for from three to four thousand dry hides. aug.23.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Bros.

**For Marseilles and Ports** in the Mediterranean, Sardinian brig "Achilles," first class, 222 tons, J. B. Borsone, master, will be ready in a few days to take in cargo. aug. 9
Consignee Henry Solanet, Esq.

**For Havre.** Packet of the Line. French barque "Universal," A. 1. 307, Deudeville, master, will after having discharged her inward cargo load for the above destination. Aug. 16.
Consignees Messrs. A. Danoyer & Co.

**For Cette.** French brigantine "L'heureuse Pauline," A. 1. 199 tons, Bergeir, commander, has only disengaged room for a few tons of dry hides or bales. aug. 23.
Consignee Manuel Arrotea, Esq.

**For New York.** American barque Undine, A. 1. 253 tons, Lewin, master, has three fourths of her cargo engaged and can still take dry hides and bales. aug 9.
Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

All the foregoing vessels are first class at Lloyd's, have good accommodations for passengers and are, in every respect, most desirable conveyances.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

*John Higginbotham,*

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30, Calle Reconquista

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**JOHN GEOGHEGAN,** of the Hibernian Tavern, No. 26, Calle de la Piedad, returns thanks to his friends and the public for the patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business, and he now announces that he has made arrangements whereby gentlemen can be supplied with board and lodging on the most reasonable terms. Lunch and refreshments at all hours of the day. Dinner as usual at half-past one, and half-past three o'clock. All sorts of liquors and wines of the best quality always on hand.

aug 16—3e.

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**Archivo Americano,** edited by Don Pedro Angelis For sale, a file complete, old and new series, in English, French and Spanish will be given very cheap. Apply at the Bookstore No. 84, Calle Merced. aug 3—4 p.

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**In the Library, Perú Street, No. 134** just received, Whittker's Arithmetic—do. English Grammar—do. Modern Geography—Walkingame's Arithmetic—Campbell's Reading Book—Mavor's Spelling Book, and the Pictorial Bible.

## Shipping List
OF
## Richard Sutton, Jun.
*Licensed Ship Broker.*

**For New York.** Passengers only—American barque "Baltic" 302 tons, W. C Dutenbridge, commander, has superior accommodations for passengers. ag. 2.
Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co

**For New York.** Passengers only. Lubeck barque Alma, 300 tons, Capt. P. H. D. Brunsdi, has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will meet quick dispatch. ag. 2.
Consignees Messrs. P. E. Hartenfels Sons.

**For New York.** Passengers only. British barque "Advice," 230 tons register, Thomas Gray, commander, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch. ag. 2.
Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

**For New York.** Sardinian brig "Concepcion," 146 tons, Capt. Ferraro, has part of her cargo engaged, and can still take dry hides and bales. ag. 2.
Consignee Joseph Negrotto, Esq.

**For Boston.** American brig "Falco," 276 tons, Capt. F. Hatch, has a considerable part of her cargo engaged, and can still take about 100 bales, or its equivalent. ag. 2.
Consignees Messrs. Samuel B. Hale & Co.

**For Cork or Falmouth.** Passengers only. Sardinian brigantine "Catterina," 143 tons, J. B. Dodero, master, has excellent accommodation for passengers. ag. 2.
Consignee J. Carnie, Esq.

**For Marseilles and Genoa.** Sardinian brig "Antoinette," 280 tons register, Capt. O. isso, is now loading for the above destinations, and can admit cargo and passengers, having excellent accommodations forthe latter. ag—2.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

**For Rio Janeiro.** Passengers only; Brazilian polacra Leander, 188 tons, Capt. Costa, has superior accommodations for passengers ag. 2

**For Rio Janeiro.** Brazilian schooner "Bella Jovita," Acuña, master, can admit only 2000 quintals beef, or its equivalent on freight. ag. 2.

**For Hamburg.** Passengers only. Danish brig "Wm Brock," 180 tons, Jacobsen, master, has all her cargo engaged, and has only room for passengers. ag. 2.

**For freight or Charter.** Sardinian barque "Speranza," 202 tons, Capt. Scutto, is a small carrier and fast sailer. ag. 2

**For Freight or Charter.** Argentine brig "Mentor," 240 tons, Capt. Nielsen, well known in this trade. ag. 2.

For particulars regarding the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker, No. 14 Calle La Reconquista.

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# 37 1/2
## CALLE DE LA VICTORIA.

**T. C. HELSBY,** in acknowledging the liberal and long continued patronage he has enjoyed in the excercise of his art, desires to inform his friends and the public of this city, that according to a plan supplied at his request by one of the first Daguerrean Artists in the United States he has erected on the Azotea of his premises a new and complete **CABINET** for taking Daguerreotype **LIKENESSES,** with such improved appliances and increased accommodation as cannot fail to augment his reputation for producing the best Daguerreotypes by securing to his visitors the most satisfactory results.

Among the superiorities of his present establishment may be enumerated—greater celerity in the operation—which rarely exceeds 20 seconds and sometimes not more than 10,—thereby obviating the unpleasantness of a long sitting, and is more particularly an advantage in taking children's,—a greater light for taking groups,—the capability of taking good pictures in rainy weather,—and a private room for sitters by means of which they are not liable to be incommoded by the entrance of strangers.

The *judicious application* of *colour* forms a prominent feature in the excellencies of the HELSBY Daguerreotype.—

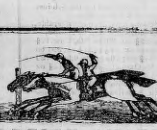
In requesting the attention of the public to his NEW ENTRANCE, T. C. HELSBY would respectfully suggest the propriety of discrimination.

The best indications by which to distinguish T. C. HELSBY'S PRESENT ENTRANCE are a large white marble slab (with spectacles) and THE SUPPRESSION OF LIKENESSES AT THE STREET DOOR. T. C. HELSBY having substituted samples of his frames and cases for *public* exhibition confining *genuine specimens of his production* for private examination at his—

ROOMS

CALLE DE LA VICTORIA

# 37 1/2



## FOREIGN AMATEUR RACING SOCIETY.

With Competent Permission of the Government Authorities.

SPRING MEETING.

THURSDAY, October 9, 1851.

At 12 o'clock.

The Sportsman's Handicap, value 1000 dollars, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 150 each, half forfeit, for horses the bona fide property of, and to be ridden by, foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races; the last horse to pay for second's stake. Once round and a distance. 1 mile and f.

At 1 to 1 o'clock, p. m.

The Half-round Stakes, value 1000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 150 dollars each, half forfeit, for horses the bona fide property of, and to be ridden by foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races. The winner of any previous heat round race to carry 7 lbs. extra. Weight 10½ stone. 4 mile and 100 yards.

At 1 past 1 o'clock, p.m.

The Derby, value 2000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 150 dollars each, h. ft. for horses that never ran at any previous meeting, the bona fide property of, and to be ridden by, foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races. The last horse to pay for second's stake. Weight 10½ stone. Once round and a distance. 1 mile and 2.

At 1 past 2 o'clock, p. m.

The Portello Plate, value 2000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 200 dollars, play or pay, for all horses entered, and to be ridden by foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races. The second horse to save his stake. Winners of any previous race to carry 7 lbs. extra for each race won. Weight 10½ stone. Once and a half round. 1¼ miles and 309 yards.

At 1 past 3 p. m.

The Spring Handicap, value 1000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 50 dollars each, h. ft. for horses the bona fide property of, and to be ridden by, foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races. Winners of any previous races to carry 5 lbs. extra, over the handicap weight for each race won. Once round and a distance. 1 mile and 2.

At 4 p. m.

The Argentine Plate, value 1000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 100 dollars each, play or pay, for all horses entered, and to be ridden by foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races. Winners of any previous race to carry 3 lbs. extra for each race won. Weight 10½ stone. Once round and a distance. 1 mile and 1.

At 1 to 5 p. m.

The Welcome Stakes, value 1000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 100 each, play or pay, for all horses entered by subscribers, be ridden by foreigners of all denominations. Winners of any previous races to carry 3 lbs. extra for each race won. Weight 10½ stone. Once round and a distance, 1 mile and 1.

At 2 past 5 p. m.

The Heller Becher Sweep of 100 dollars each, play or pay, for single horses of the day. Catch weights. Once round. 9½ furlongs. All horses to be entered immediately after the last race.

In all cases 3 horses to start or the stakes will not be given.

Entrances with entrance money to be sent in to the Secretary, No. 66 Calle Federacion, on or before Thursday 25th September, by the nominators of horses, in which names other horses are entered, giving the mark and names of the horses (and in case of any names having been changed the former one also) and colours of the riders.

Handicaps will be declared on Wednesday 1st October.

Forfeits to be declared at the office on Saturday 4th October.

Buenos Ayres, 7th August, 1851.

By Order of the Committee.

aug. 9. 4c.

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**For Sale,** 2 steam boilers of small size with iron vats all complete and suitable for a small saladero.
4 iron water tanks will contain about 16 pipes each.
1 small sugar mill for grinding by hand.
1 do. lodge do. do.
1 horse power in perfect order.
100 dozens candle moulds of best quality, and a small hydraulic press with the curre-pending apparatus having been used in a candle factory.
For any of the above articles please apply at the leather store, of Messrs. Thomas Wire & Co. Calle Piedad No. 115.
Where also may be found a complete assortment of leathers for boot and shoe making, coach-makers and saddlers, at the lowest market prices.
J. 21.—oc.

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**Pour Bordeaux.** Le très beau et fin voiler trois mats Le "Lion" de 350 tonneaux capitaine E. Bunest, ayant la plus grande partie de son chargement contracté partie dans le courant de ce mois, il peut encore recevoir quelques caits et quelques balles, s'adresser aux consignataires et agreables pour les personnes qui desireraient prendre passage a bord. S'adresser pour plus de renseignements et pour traiter au capitaine à l'Hotel de Paris No 25 de May, ou aux.
Consignataires Vivar et Billinghurst Rue Santa Rosa no. 36.
js.—oc.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ **GEORGE TEMPERLEY,** Clothier—Hatter—Hosier —Glover—& Outfitter—

Calle de la Merced No. 62.

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just received per barque "G U A R A N I," from France, a complete and select assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing of every description, consisting of Paletos, Frock and Overcoats in every variety of style, of price and quality; a beautiful assortment of French Casimeres and Trowsering, Vestings, Cravats, Stocks and Opera Ties, Gloves, Braces, a large assortment of Shirts, Dressing Gowns, Hosiery, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Fancy Walking Sticks, a stock of superfine Cloths, Gentlemen's French Silk Hats, Beaver do., and Cloth Caps of the last fashion, Patent Leather Shoes and Botines, Cloth and Prunella do. Gentlemen's own materials made up in the best style and on the most favourable terms.

One price asked and no abatement.

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PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11f. $50, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 80; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210 20, 240, and 21 feet 300 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 109 Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 114 ft. Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting pinkies, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be moored or to change anchorage, must pay 100 dols.

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MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 19th inst. For arrivals and sailings this week see Marine List.

| *Date of Arrival.* | *Vessels & Captains Names.* | *Consignees.* | *Tons.* | *Days since last Arrival.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **NATIONAL** | | | |
| June 30 | Bg. San Pio, Pinedo | E. Ochoa & Co. | 160 | Rio Jno. |
| July 14 | Bg. Paulata, Viale | J.C. Meyrelles | 126 | |
| " 22 | Bg. Mentor, Nielsen | O. J. Hayes & Co. | 241 | |
| | **BRITISH** | | | |
| May 5 | Sch. Caroline, Clark | Parlane, Macalister | 155 | Dartm'th |
| June 10 | Bk. Martha Shuldevan, Cunker | Samuel Hesse | 313 | Liverpool. |
| " 12 | Bk. Fortuna, Hamilton | Freyer Brothers | 281 | Liverpool. |
| " 11 | Brig. Crimea, Bracy | J.N. Bieber & Co. | 184 | Havana. |
| " 16 | Bg. Dundonia, Hall | John Gair Smith & Co. | 249 | Glasgow. |
| " 18 | Bk. Clio, Grouchy | E. Lumb & Co. | 226 | Falm'th |
| July 6 | Bk. Devis, Cowley | Bayley Brothers | 320 | N.York. |
| " 11 | Bgn. Arab, Gowing | N. Bieber & Co. | 175 | Falm'th |
| " 8 | Bk. Leopard, Shaw | Nicholson Graham | 402 | London. |
| " 14 | Sch. Hortensia, Bellingham | J. Travaccini | 154 | Falm'th |
| " 14 | Bg. Matreen, Wilson | Nicholson, Graham | 257 | London. |
| " 14 | Bk. Frera, scott | Nicholson, Graham | 287 | London. |
| " 19 | Bg. Fish, Whiteway | Samuel B. Hale & Co. | 193 | Liverpool. |
| " 12 | Bgn. Bessey, Aldred | S. B. Hale & Co. | 161 | Liverpool. |
| " 20 | Bg. Uruguay, Pringle | Nicholson, Graham | 317 | London. |
| " 20 | Bk. Ch. rlotte, Richards | J. Bentall Brothers | 309 | Liverpool. |
| " 20 | Bk. Rhondda, Baird | Hughes Brothers | 277 | S. England |
| " 21 | Bg. Royal Exchange, Todd | A. C. Lesies | 231 | Antwerp |
| " 22 | Bk. Argentina, Bell | Nicholson, Graham | 246 | Liverpool. |
| " 22 | Bk. Kyle, Foley | Santamarina, Llambias | 132 | Falm'th |
| Aug. 8 | Bk. Rhone, Sharp | Nicholson, Graham | 264 | Liverpool. |
| " 15 | Bg. Peggy, Smith | Charles B. Horne | 148 | Matanz's |
| | **AMERICAN** | | | |
| May 8 | Bg. Sutton, Lefavour | O. J. Hayes & Co. | 240 | N. York. |
| June 18 | Bk. Baltic, Bartlebridge | Zimmermann, A. Co. | 302 | N. York. |
| July 15 | Bg. Pulo, Hatch | Samuel B. Hale | 276 | Boston. |
| " 19 | Bgn. Brannan, Wilkins | Henry J. Rogers | 185 | Salem. |
| " 21 | Bg. Undine, Lewin | Zimmermann, A. Co. | 253 | N. York. |
| Aug. 8 | Bk. Sant Andrew, Deane | Henry J. Rogers | 288 | N. York. |
| " 9 | sp. Margaret Eliza, Adams | Zimmermann, A. Co. | 348 | N. York. |
| | **FRENCH.** | | | |
| June 3 | Sp. Leon, Benoit | Vivat & Billinghurst | 313 | Bordeaux |
| " 13 | Bg. Jose, Schmidt | Rita Despouy | 206 | Havre. |
| July 12 | Bk. Victoria, Sousa | Leon Caumont | 238 | Antwerp |
| " 17 | Bk. Gustave, Lievin | E. Lumb & Co. | 244 | Havre. |
| " 23 | Bgn. Heureuse Pauline, Bergeir | Manuel Arrotea | 199 | Cette. |
| Aug 11 | Bg. Quebracy, Dubois | Henry Solanet | 199 | Cette. |
| " 14 | Bk. Universel, Dueleville | Danoyer & Co. | 307 | Havre |
| | **SPANISH** | | | |
| June 5 | Bk. Joven Mariana, Segui | Manuel Murrieta | 253 | Havana. |
| " 8 | Pol. Resolucion, Ochoa | E. Ochoa & Co. | 215 | Havana. |
| " 8 | Bg. Cacique, Amarich | Mortimer & Sons | 166 | Barcelon |
| " 8 | Pol. Int., Arsh, Alsson | E. Ochoa & Co. | 231 | Havana. |
| July 1 | Bk. Dos Amigos, Gonzalez | Rodriguez Borbon | 250 | Santander |
| " 6 | Bk. Unini, Murstasy | E. Ochoa & Co. | 220 | Havana. |
| " 10 | Bk. Leroy, Ordoqui | Zamorra & Co. | 324 | Habana. |
| " 18 | Bg. Corina, Mestras | Saturnino Soriano | 192 | Barcelon |
| " 19 | Bk. Nautile, Rosa | Mortimer & Sons | 200 | Barcelona |
| " 21 | Bk. Constancia, Carvilla | Saturnino Soriano | 203 | Cadiz. |
| " 24 | Pol. Resolucion, Ochoa | E. C. Meyrelles | 201 | Havana. |
| " 25 | Bg. Julio, Costa | Felix Barreiro | 202 | Havana. |
| " 30 | Sch. Irmandade, Sousa | Mortimer & Sons | 124 | Barcelon |
| Aug. 6 | Bg. Ferrolana, Valdamar | Pedro Alfaro | 136 | |
| " 14 | Bg. Soberano, Manskorp | Lavalle & Sons | 214 | |
| | **SARDINIAN.** | | | |
| April 19 | Bg. Antonetta, Queirolo | D. Calvo & Sons | 281 | Gibraltar |
| June 3 | Sch. Catterina, Dodero | Jacinto Caprile | 144 | Falm'th |
| " 16 | Bk. Vittorina, Vaccaro | J. Carnie | 253 | Genoa. |
| " 19 | Bk. Ch. Cornelia, Serra | J. Carnie | 256 | Genoa. |
| July 13 | Bk. Speranza, No. 10 | A. Mancilla & Co. | 202 | |
| " 14 | Pol. Union, Scutto | A. Mancilla & Co. | 193 | Genoa |
| " 15 | Pol. Concepcion, Ferraro | Jose Negrotto | 146 | England. |
| " 21 | Bk. Adelaide, Piaggio | A. Mancilla & Co. | 302 | |
| " 27 | Pol. Felo, Otiaggo | J. Negrotto & Co. | 156 | Marseill. |
| " 29 | Bg. Achilles, Borsone | Henry Solanet | 222 | |
| Aug 1 | Pol. Nino, Ist. raz | Piaggio, Pintemaglio | 62 | |
| " 3 | Bg. Ingenua, Ferrando | Mariscal & Co. | 241 | |
| " 10 | Bk. Maria Eugenia, Molt. do | Henry Solanet | 223 | |
| | **BRAZILIAN.** | | | |
| May 28 | Pol. Condor Costa | J. A. Nicolich | 183 | Rio Jno. |
| July 22 | Bg. Caiforna, Oliveira | J. A. Nicolich | 241 | Parag'a. |
| " 27 | Sch. Bella Jovita, Acuña | E. Huergo | 142 | |
| " 30 | Bgn. Rio Grandense, Cardin | Manuel Arrotea | 165 | |
| Aug. 8 | Bg. Luisa, Amaro | Federico Silva | 179 | |
| | **HAMBURG.** | | | |
| July 21 | Bk. Amphitrite, Andersen | Otto Rosenthal | 324 | Pargua. |
| Aug. 9 | Bg. Maria Emilie, Jansen | Otto, Rosenthal | 140 | Falm'th. |
| | **PORTUGUESE.** | | | |
| July 22 | Bk. Amazonas, Ripert | J. C. Meyrelles | 290 | Rio Jno. |
| | **ROMAN.** | | | |
| July 31 | Bgn. Morotee, Brito | A. van Praet | 122 | Buceos. |
| | **OLDENBURG.** | | | |
| July 22 | Bg. Jason, Paulsen | D. Reguero | 182 | Havana. |
| | **DANISH.** | | | |
| June 6 | Bgtn. Cecilia Marie, Thomsen | Treutsein & Co. | 130 | Havana. |
| July 19 | Bg. Von Resch, Bruhn | Freyer Brothers | 181 | Falm'th. |
| " 13 | Bg. Fides, Krag | Bunge, Bornefeld | 130 | Falm'th. |
| " 24 | Bg. Ocean, Jensen | Freyer Brothers | 199 | N. York. |
| | **TUSCAN.** | | | |
| July 14 | Pol. Romulo, Sheppard | A. Mancilla & Co. | 180 | Brazil |
| | **LUBECK.** | | | |
| July 13 | Bk. Alma, Bramstedt | Hartenfels Sons | 301 | N. York. |
| | **SWEDISH.** | | | |
| July 14 | Bg. Brilliant, Wikstrom | J. N. Bieber & Co. | 260 | Falm'th. |
| Aug. 7 | Bg. Comeen, Quarfilk | Freyer Brothers | 307 | Antwerp |
| | **HANOVERIAN.** | | | |
| July 19 | Schn. Anna, Schoffelin | Treutsein & Co. | 132 | Falm'th. |
| | **RUSSIAN.** | | | |
| April 16 | Bg. Flats, Boening | Becher, Preuss & Co. | 242 | Cont'nt. |

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VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Steam sloop Rifleman, Lieut. Dalton.
FRENCH—Brig Hussard, Com. Dedlot.

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**For New York,** to sail positively the 20th September. The new A. 1. American ship "Margaret Eliza," of 348 tons burthen, Joseph Adams, master, will positively sail at the time named, and will receive freight at current rates.
This ship has spacious accommodations, and offers every inducement to passengers who may wish to avail themselves of so rare an opportunity of comfort in a sea voyage. For terms apply to
Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.
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**Port Wine,** for sale in whole, halves quarter pipes and boxes, also dry madeira at reasonable rates. No. 68 Calle Santa Rosa [formerly Universidad.] J. 19.—6c.

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**For Sale,** a small quantity of very large and good salted and smoked Herrings at moderate prices. Apply to Mason & Hansen's naval store, Calle Julio, No. 29. aug. 23—j. p.